**CHAPTER 3 VOCABULARY**

**Olaudah Equiano-** African slave who wrote a journal about his negative experience

**Benjamin Franklin-** A colonist and scientist who created the lightning rod, bifocal glasses, and almanac

**George Washington-** The Colonial General in the American Revolution and 1st President of the U.S.

**indentured servants –** poor immigrants who paid for passage to the colonies by agreeing to work for four to seven years

**triangular trade –** three-part voyage that brought enslaved Africans to America

**Middle Passage –** enslaved Africans carried across the Atlantic in brutal conditions

**Magna Carta –** 1215 document that limited the king’s ability to tax English nobles and that guaranteed due process and a right to trial

**English Bill of Rights –** 1689 document guaranteeing a number of freedoms

**habeas corpus –** idea that no one could be held in prison without being charged with a specific crime

**salutary neglect –** a policy in which England allowed its colonies self-rule

**mercantilism –** economic policy under which a nation accumulates wealth by exporting more goods than it imports

**Navigation Acts –** a series of trade laws enacted by Parliament in the mid-1600s

**Enlightenment –** European intellectual movement during the 1600s and 1700s

**Great Awakening –** a religious movement that occurred in the colonies in the mid-1700s

**staple crop –** crops that are in steady demand

**cash crop –** crops grown for sale

**dame school –** a private school for girls that was operated out of a woman’s home

**French and Indian War –** a war that pitted the British and their colonial allies against the French and Indians

**Pontiac’s Rebellion –** an Indian uprising against the British in the Ohio River valley after the French and Indian War

**Proclamation of 1763 –** between the British and Indians, it restricted colonial settlers to east of the Appalachian Mountains

**Albany Plan of Union –** 1754 plan that called on the colonies to unite under British rule and cooperate with one another in war